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J. H. KIRKHAM,
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97

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Cravats, beautiful Party Vests,
850. 102


# THE DAILY REGISTER.

VOL. LII. RALEIGH, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1851. NO. 58.

## THE DAILY REGISTER.

SEATON GALES,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued on Wednesdays and Saturdays at $4 per annum in advance; $4.50 if not paid within six months; and $5 if not paid until the expiration of the year.

THE WEEKLY REGISTER,
Is issued every Wednesday at $2,50 if paid within four months; otherwise $3.



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*Northern Mail*—By Rail Road, Due daily at 1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m.

*Southern*—Two-horse stage, due daily at 11 a. m., closes at 12 m.

*Greensborough*—Four-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 6 a. m., and closes Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 12 m.

*Newbern*—Four-horse stage, due Wednesday, Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., and closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.

*Tarborough*—Two-horse stage, due Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 10 p. m., closes Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p. m.

*Pittsborough*—Two-horse stage, due Monday and Thursday at 7 p. m., and closes Saturday and Tuesday at 9 p. m.

*Roxborough*—One-horse mail, Due Friday at 9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p. m.

*Holly Springs*—Horse Mail, due Monday at 4 p. m., and closes Thursday at 9 p. m.

Letters should be in the Office fifteen minutes before the time of closing.

The Office will be open every day, except Sunday, from 8 o'clock a. m. until 9 p. m.

On Sunday, it will be open from 8½ to 9½ a. m., and one hour directly after the departure of the Western Mail.

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*Board Meets at 11 O'clock.*
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*Board of Directors meet at 10 a. m.*
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Notes of the South Carolina and Virginia Banks received.

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FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANT,
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July, 19th, 1850. 83

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W. L. POMEROY,
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Dec., 9th, 1850. 95

COPARTNERSHIP.
THE Subscribers have this day formed a Copartnership in a general business as
Booksellers and Stationers,
and will continue to carry on the business under the name and Firm of
POMEROY & O'NEAL.
Raleigh, December 9th, 1850. 99

*WISTARS BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.*
A large supply of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry just received and for sale by
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A fresh supply of Ayers Cherry Pectoral just received and for sale by
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STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
A DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT on the Capital stock of this Bank, has been declared for the last six months—payable at the Principal Bank on the first Monday in January next and at the Branches fifteen days thereafter.
C. DEWEY, Cashier.
Raleigh, December 11th, 1850. td 100
Star, Times, and Standard copy.

**See R. R. R. R.***
To the Citizens of N. Carolina particularly.

WE can measure and furnish an entire suit of clothes (including coat, pantaloons, and vest,) at from 35 to $44; and will warrant them to be equal in all respects to any that can be furnished in the United States for that money. Gentlemen need no longer send out of the State for cheap Clothing, unless they prefer it.
OLIVER & PROCTER.
Raleigh, Nov. 8, 1850. 90

* Royal Raleigh Ringtail Rousers.

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P. HORTON KEACH,
No. 91, Main Street, Richmond, Va.,
MANUFACTURER of Masonic, Odd Fellows, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, American Mechanics, Druids, Red Mens, and all other societies *REGALIA, BANNERS, FLAGS, SIGNALS,* &c., also, *Costumes, Robes, Sashes, Jewels,* and all other Equipments on hand and made to order at short notice.

N. B.—Having secured the services of Mr. HENRY MESEKE, familiarly connected with the different orders, and well known in Baltimore as a *superior workman* in the above line, I am now prepared to compete with any establishment in the U. States, in either style, quality or price.

Orders from abroad respectfully solicited.
December 2nd, 1850.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

THE 18th Term of this School will commence on the Fourth day of January 1851, and continue 'till the 7th of June.

For a Circular containing full particulars, apply to the Subscriber.
ALDERT SMEDES, Rector.
December 4th, 1850. 98
☞ Standard, Fayetteville Observer, Chronicle, Commercial and Journal, Wilmington, Newbernian, Watchman, Salisbury, N. S. Whig, Washington, Old North State, E. City, Petersburg Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald and National Intelligencer, will insert five times, and send their bill to A. S.

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THE Subscribers, take occasion to inform their friends and the public generally, that they will carry on the business, in all its branches, at the same stand; and that no efforts nor expense will be spared on their part to accommodate the travelling community. Conveyances, with good horses and careful drivers, will be furnished at all times and at short notice; and in fact, every convenience for traveling, in the way of
HORSES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C.,
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And persons wishing to put out their Horses by the week, or month, or year, will have them well attended to, at moderate prices. Their Stables are on Wilmington Street, just to the East of Market Square.

Hoping to receive liberal encouragement, the undersigned pledge themselves to do all in their pow er to merit public patronage and favor.
BUFFALOE & COOKE


## SPEECH OF MR. WOODFIN,

*Delivered in the Senate, on Secession, &c.*

[CONTINUED.]

But, sir, fortunately we are not at this day left without other lights on this subject. This Constitution has been expounded by its first framers and advocates and in the main these constructions have been uniformly adhered to ever since.

The construction placed upon it by Mr. Madison, as further explained in his letter to the North American Review, dated in August 1830, and which has been read and so fully commented on by the Senator from Guilford, is further supported by the opinion of President Monroe, in his message of 4th of March 1822, from which I read an extract:

"The Constitution of the United States being ratified by the people of the several States, became of necessity, to the extent of its powers, the paramount authority of the Union. On sound principles, it can be viewed in no other light. The people, the highest authority known to our system, from whom all our institutions spring, and on whom they depend, formed it. Had the people of the several States thought proper to incorporate themselves together, into one Government, they might have done it. They had the power, and there was nothing then, nor is there any thing now, should they be disposed, to prevent it. They wisely stopped however, at a certain point, extending the incorporation to that point, making the National Government thus far a consolidated Government, and preserving the State Government without that limit, perfectly sovereign and independent of the National Government. Had the people incorporated themselves into one community they might have remained such; their Constitution becoming then, like the Constitutions of the several States, incapable of change until altered by the will of the majority. In the institution of a State government by the citizens of a State, a compact is formed, to which all and every citizen are equal parties. They are also the only parties and may amend it at pleasure. In the institution of the government of the United States by the citizens of every State, a compact was formed between the whole American people which has the same force and partakes of all the qualities, to the extent of its powers, as the compact between the citizens of a State in the formation of their own Constitution. It cannot be altered except by those who formed, or in the mode prescribed by the parties to the compact itself.—This Constitution was adopted for the purpose of remedying all the defects of the Confederation; and in this it has succeeded beyond any calculation that could have been formed of any human institution. By binding the States together, the Constitution performs the great office of the confederation, but it is in that sense only, that it has any of the properties of that compact, and in that it is more effectual to the purpose, as it holds them together by a much stronger bond, and in all other respects in which the confederation failed, the Constitution has been blessed with complete success. The confederation was a compact between separate and independent States, the execution of whose articles, in the powers which operated internally, depended on the State governments. But the great office of the Constitution, by incorporating the people of the several States, to the extent of its powers, into one community, and enabling it to act directly on the people, was to annul the power of the State governments to that extent, except in cases where they were concurrent, and to preclude their agency in giving effect to those of the General Government. The Government of the United States relied on its own means for the execution of its powers, as the State governments do for the execution of theirs; both governments having a common origin or sovereign, the people; the State governments, the people of each State, the National government, the people of every State, and being amenable to the power which created it. It is by executing its functions as a government thus originating and thus acting, that the Constitution of the United States holds the States together, and performs the office of a league. It is owing to the nature of its powers and the high source from whence they are derived, the people, that it performs that office better than the confederation or any league which ever existed, being a compact which the State governments did not form, to which they are not parties, and which executes its own powers independently of them."

Mr Chairman, these able expounders of the Constitution are quoted with approbation by Judge Story, in his commentaries on the Constitution of the United States—He, like themselves, was a leading Republican. He further maintains that even to admit it to be a compact, to which the States are parties, it does not follow that a State would have a right to secede. But that it is the formation of a Government in which others are interested, and therefore, cannot be destroyed by one of the parties.

But, Mr. Chairman, this Constitution provides a tribunal to expound its provisions, and the laws enacted under its authority, viz: The Supreme Court of the United States: and this Court has uniformly given the same construction here laid down. I will trouble the Committee by reading the able opinion of that Court, delivered by Judge Marshall, in the case of McCullock v. Maryland, 4th Wheaton, 316.

"The powers of the General Government, it has been said, are delegated by the States, who alone are truly sovereign; and must be exercised in subordination to the States, who alone possess supreme dominion.

It would be difficult to sustain this proposition. The Convention, which framed the Constitution, was indeed elected by the State Legislatures But the instrument, when it came from their hands, was a mere proposal, without obligation or pretensions to it. It was reported to the then existing Congress of the United States, with a request that it might "be submitted to a Convention of Delegates chosen in each State by the people thereof, under the recommendation of its Legislature, for their assent and ratification" This mode of proceeding was adopted, and by the Convention, by Congress and by the State Legislatures, the instrument was submitted to the people. They acted upon it in the only manner in which they can act safely, effectually and wisely, on such a subject, by assembling a Convention. It is true, they assembled in their several States—and where else should they have assembled? No political dreamer was ever wild enough to think of breaking down the lines which separate the states and of compounding the American people in one common mass. Of consequence, when they act they act in their States. But the measures they adopt do not, on that account, cease to be the measures of the people themselves, or become the measures of the State governments. From these Conventions the Constitution derives its whole authority. The government proceeds directly from the people; is ordained and established, in the name of the people; and is declared to be ordained, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, and secure the blessings of liberty to themselves and to their prosterity. The assent of the States in their sovereign capacity is implied in calling a Convention, and thus submitting that instrument to the people. But the people were at perfect liberty to accept or reject it; and their act was final. It required not the affirmance and would not be negatived, by the State governments. The Constitution, when thus adopted, was of complete obligation, and bound the State sovereignties.

It has been said, that the people had already surrendered all their powers to the State sovereignties and had nothing more to give. But, surely, the question, whether they may resume and modify the powers granted to government, does not remain to be settled in this Country. Much more might the legitimacy of the General Government, be doubted, had it been created by the States. The powers delegated to the State sovereignties were to be exercised by themselves, not by a distinct and independent sovereignty, created by themselves. To the formation of a league, such as was the confederation, the State sovereignties were certainly competent. But when, in order to form a more perfect union, it was deemed necessary to change this alliance into an effective government, possessing great and sovereign powers, and acting directly on the people, the necessity of referring it to the people, and of deriving its powers directly from them, was felt and acknowledged by all.

The government of the Union, then, (whatever may be the influence of this fact on the case,) is emphatically, and truly, a government of the people. In form and in substance it emanates from them. Its powers are granted by them, and are to be exercised directly on them and for their benefit.

This government is acknowleged by all to be one of enumerated powers. The principle that it can exercise only the powers granted to it, would seem too apparent, to have required to be enforced, by all those arguments which its enlightened friends, while it was depending before the people, found it necessary to urge; that principle is now universally admitted. But the question respecting the extent of the powers actually granted, is perpetually arising, and will continue to arise, as long as our system shall exist."

Mr. Chairman, I have before me other authorities to the same effect, and amongst them Chancellor Kent, and the authorities cited by him; but I will not multiply these authorities on a point so well and so long established.

It is well known, sir, that Patrick Henry, Mr. Mason, of Virginia, and many others in the State Conventions, voted against the adoption of the Constitution, because they thought it transferred too much of the sovereignty from the State governments and the people to the General Government. Indeed, Mr. Henry declared that it was a consolidated Government. He uses this language: "That this is a consolidated government, is demonstrably clear. The language is, "we, the people, instead of we the States."—States are the characteristics of a confederation."

But, sir, it remained for the clear head of Mr. Madison, and those who labored with him for the adoption of the Constitution to demonstrate that it was perfectly consistent with the reserved rights of the States, each acting in its prescribed sphere.

I am aware, sir, that the Resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Virginia in 1798–'9, and which were disapproved of by many of the other States at and about that time, have been relied on to prove the doctrine of secession, just as they were formerly to sustain the doctrine of nullification. But it is apparent, from the proceedings and speeches made on them that nothing like force was intended. Indeed, the speakers expressly disclaimed any such purpose; and we have the authority of Mr Madison in the letter referred to, for saying that nothing was contemplated but an appeal for redress in the mode pointed out in the Constitution.

On examining the original draft of the Resolutions as offered by Mr. Taylor, it will be seen that the third Resolution declared that the powers of the Federal Government resulted from the compact to which the States alone were parties, &c; but after mature consideration and debate, the word *alone* was stricken out by common consent. Why was this done? Certainly, because it was found untenable. It was too clear that the people of the States were parties.

Mr. Chairman, this doctrine of secession was thought of and debated before the adoption of the Constitution, by the State Conventions. This right was debated in the New York Convention that adopted the Constitution, and expressly negatived. I read from Eliot's debates, vol. 2, pages 385 and 386, Saturday, July 19th, 1788—"Mr. Lansing moved to postpone the several propositions before the House, in order to take into consideration a draft of a conditional ratification, with a bill of rights prefixed, and amendments subjoined. The Committee then proceeded to consider separately the amendments proposed in this plan of ratification. Wednesday, July 23d, 1788. Mr. Jones moved that the words, on condition, in the form of ratification, should be obliterated, and that the words, in full confidence, be substituted; which was carried. The Committee continued the consideration of the amendments till this day, when Mr. Lansing moved to adopt a resolution that there should be reserved to the State of New York a right to withdraw herself from the Union after a certain number of years, unless the amendments proposed should be submitted to a General Convention. This motion was negatived."

Sir, it was seen that a conditional adoption or the reservation of the right to withdraw, was entirely inconsistent with the nature of the agreement and object of the association.

Sir, as well tell me of a conditional marriage or of a reserved right to secede from it at will after its consummation. Tho' the wrong of one party may entitle the other to relief, yet it does not exist independently of the wrong, but only grows out of it as an act of justice and self preservation to an injured party. It is no part of the contract nor one of its objects, but is inconsistent with and destructive of it.

But, sir, I have worried the committee too much with authorities and especially in a case in which the ruinous consequences of the existence of such a right are so palpable. If it be a right as is claimed, the seceding State is the judge of the occasion for its exercise and is of course responsible to no power for its decision. It exists independently of any wrong or injury on the part of others.—Now, to test the practical working of this system, examine for a minute our condition. Six of the new States of the Union are formed of territory, acquired by the General Government since the adoption of the constitution If one State has this right, each posseses it. Then California may secede to morrow and cut us off from the Pacific, Texas may receive her ten millions and withdraw and deprive us of nearly one fourth of the slaveholding territory and of the four new slave States that are contemplated within her limits Florida has the same right, and Louisiana, for which this Government paid $15,000,000 may secede and could have done so at once on being admitted as a State. Tho' it is admitted that neither of them could have sat up for themselves while in a territorial condition: yet, it is said that admitting the State into the Union of itself gives the right to go out. In other words that to become one of the United States implies a right to separate and form a distinct Government; a right that was not possessed by the same people and same territory, the day before its adoption into the national Union. I believe that this right has not yet been claimed for the territories; but it is claimed that as soon as they are enfranchised by the General Government as one of the States of the Union, that minute the Government of the United States loses all claim on the State, tho' the port within her border may have cost the United States Millions, may be indispensable to a large portion of the Union, as is the port of New Orleans to the whole valley of the Mississippi, embracing the richest portion of the Continent. Yes, thirteen of the States are in a greater or less degree dependent upon this river for an outlet to the Ocean; and to most of them, it is indispensable. But, not only may Louisiana secede and close her port to our citizens or exact such terms as would be burdensome to them, but any treaty stipulations that the United States may be under with other Governments must be broken for want of power to enforce its own treaty stipulations within the limits of the United States. But, this is not the only inconvenience that would result. The United States Government has long kept up some military posts at Forts Jesup, Towson, and other points near the Indian country and which can be reached only through the Mississippi River or at great sactifice in traveling through the unimproved country. Indeed, sir, the entrance to the Mississippi is indispensable to this Government, and it was therefore, that it was acquired even under some doubts as to the constitutionality of the purchase. But, if the right exists, as is asserted, then that port may be under the entire control of England by any treaty that the State, Republic or Kingdom of Louisiana (as the one or other name and form of Government assumed) may see proper to make.

I remember, that a few years since, one of the reasons assigned for the great haste in annexing Texas, was to avoid the possibility of that Republic forming relations with Great Britain that would be annoying to the United States, and I confess that it had influence with me. But I did not then suppose that after the United States had taken Texas into the Union at the risk of a war with a sister Republic, that the State would have a right to withdraw at will and then form the association with Great Britain that we so much deprecated.

*(To be continued.)*


# DAILY REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

**Sunday Morning, Jan. 19th.**


## THE SENATE—FREE SUFFRAGE.

The agony is over, and "Free Suffrage" lies numbered among the slain. By reference to yesterday's Senate proceedings, it will be seen, that the Bill which had passed the House of Commons, failed to receive the Constitutional majority of three-fifths, and is consequently *defeated!*—defeated, in all probability, beyond the power of resurrection, at the present session; for we have no idea that the very just and correct decision of the Speaker, (see Legislative head,) can be reversed.

It will be seen that the Democratic side of the House—the advocates of legislative amendment of the Constitution—voted down the propositions offered by Mr. Barringer and supported by him in some very forcible remarks, for giving the election of Judges and Justices to the People; thereby showing *who* are the real friends of popular rights, and how subordinate is their professed regard for the "dear People" to their determination to stand, at all hazards, by the party-hobby, upon which David S. Reid rode into power.

The fate of Mr. Bynum's amendment, proposing to leave all these questions of Reform to the sovereign People, demonstrated these things, perhaps, still more palpably Mr. B. enforced his amendment in a strong and eloquent Speech. He stood up, not only for his own section, but for the whole State; he disclaimed any sectional manœuvre in desiring to submit these matters to the People. They belonged *to* the People, and should be passed upon immediately *by* the People. Mr. B. spoke with that force and earnestness, that characterize all his efforts.

During the progress of the debate, Mr Woodfin, in the course of a powerful Speech, covering the whole ground in a masterly manner, called attention to a glaring defect in the Bill, as it had come from the House; the Bill actually omitting to require the Senate voter to have paid taxes, and rendering it somewhat doubtful, as to whether he should be a free *white* citizen! This produced evident confusion in the ranks of the Democracy. Mr. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, who seems to be, *par excellence*, the party spokesman, undertook, in a feeble way, to combat this construction. He was replied to with such force by Mr. Haughton, that Mr. Clark, of Edgecombe, came to the rescue of the party, and offered an amendment, proposing to remedy the defect so far as the tax-paying was concerned; which, by way of compliment, *of course*, to Mr. Caldwell's views, was carried by a large majority. Prior to taking the vote, however, Mr. Gilmer made one of his best Speeches—in which he showed, in some forcible remarks, not unmixed with cutting humor and sarcasm, the impropriety of *legislative* amendment, as illustrated in the case before them—where a Bill was presented, clearly excluding many *Senate* voters from voting for *Commoners*, and actually allowing (so Mr. G. insisted,) *free negroes* to vote for the Senate. Mr. G.'s remarks were most telling, and touched many a quick!

The whole debate was interesting and spirited.—We listened, with great pleasure, to the sensible and amusing remarks of Mr. Bond—the successive pungent cuts and thrusts of Mr. Haughton—and the lucid propositions of Messrs. Kelly, and Caldwell, of Burke—Messrs. Joyner and Shepard opposed the Bill on its merits, *per se*, and ably stood up for the old Constitution—Mr. S. avowing, however, that when it was conclusively ascertained that the people *desired* any particular Reform, he, for one, was most ready to concede it.

We shall recur to this subject again. But we cannot close this hastily prepared sketch, without expressing our own admiration of the efforts of those gentlemen, indicated above, who stood up for the rights of the People, in resisting this unsubstantial Free Suffrage bubble, on the special ground that it was not within the province of the Legislature to *dictate* to the People what particular Reform they may have. And this is the true ground upon which all sections can rally—this is the true Republican doctrine. Let the People determine, for themselves, whether they will have a Convention to amend their organic law, or not. They are not to be dictated to by their servants; and the Senate, by its action, on yesterday, administered a most merited and signal rebuke to that arrogance, in certain quarters, which had insolently proclaimed that this "*Bill should pass*," and no power *dare* prevent it!!

## LITERARY NOTICES.

LIFE AND LETTERS OF THOMAS CAMPBELL; *edited by William Beattie, M. D., one of his Executors.—In two volumes.—Harper & Bros., New York, 1850.*—This is a most delightful piece of literary biography. The life of a man of letters is usually so devoid of strange and startling incidents, and flows in so even a tenor, that the biographer has some difficulty in obtaining a sufficient quantity of interesting materials. That difficulty does not seem to have been felt in the case of Campbell. The story of his early life occupies nearly one half of the first volume, without wearying the reader by undue expansion or frivolous detail. There is in those years so much promise of future power and greatness, that we hang over them with peculiar delight. Indeed, their promise was never fully met. The mind, that without any hot bed forcing, could produce the Pleasures of Hope

the age of twenty, should have left
than it has, in a life of nearly three
ten. But like many others of the *ge*
*tum*, Campbell was the victim of a
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pride made more galling in its pr
also frightened by his own fame,
short of his first splendid effort; and
in the power of high, sustained and p
Hence he forsook the path in which
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drudgery. We need not dwell at le
morial which Dr. Beattie has, with
tion, erected for his illustrious friend
say, it is well done. It gives us many i
of his contemporaries, as well as a
delineation of himself, so that we feel
the volumes that we know the n
have gladly known more of his mo
character, but the materials seem to
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to the touching account of the dying s
—an account, which, minute as it
has a heart, will wish to be abridge
add, that this edition is enriched by
letter from Washington Irving, co
teresting reminiscences of the poet,
ecuted portrait, whilst the volume
in a very neat and handsome mann
[On sale by TURNER.]

☞ We still have a number of
for publication, which shall appea
as we may find room for them. W
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time after the adjournment of the

OFFICIAL.—The Secretary of the
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## STATE LEGISL

HOUSE OF COMM
EVENING SESS
FRIDAY, Janu

Twenty-four engrossed bi
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time and passed.

The following Bills and re
read the 3rd time, passed and
engrossed, viz: a bill to lay
the town of Marion in McDo
the top of Iron Mountain in
Yancy; a bill to allow the St
Jurors; a bill to extend the r
a bill to incorporate the town
in the County of Alexander;
to the inspection of Staves;
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a bill to provide for openin
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ty; a bill to incorporate the
Road in Macon County; a
rate the Albemarle and C
Company; a bill supplement
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kin; a bill to appoint commi
and lay off a public road fr
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in Caldwell County and t
same; a bill to incorporate th
ley Rail Road Company; a
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a bill concern ng the Salisbu
cademy; a bill to incorporat
Plank Road Company; a bi
the Yadkin Navigation Com
tion in favor of Wm. H. W
lution in favor of James G.
Representative from Duplin
favor of James A. Spivey,
Northampton; a resolution
A. Curtis, late Sheriff of Mc
a resolution in favor of Jacob
lution requesting our Senato
sentatives in Congress to en
a Hydrographic Survey of the
Pamlico Sound and Beaufor
a resolution in favor of Susa

The bill to lay off and
county by the name of Wils
read the 3rd time—

Mr. J Barnes moved to
name of the Counties of Ed
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sed county of Wilson, so as
said act shall take effect if a
qualified voters in the propo
vote for it, &c; which was
40, noes 52.

The question then recurri
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mative—ayes 72, noes 18.

The resolution authorizin
General to procure from the
Washington the muster roll
from this State in the Revol
wars, having been read the

Mr. W. Hill proposed to
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ting a res lution authorizin
General to procure a certifi
muster ro l of the soldiers o
publish and distribute the sa
adopted.

The resolution, as amend
readi g.

The Ho se adjourned.

REGISTER.

DAILY ISSUE.

Morning, Jan. 19th.

ATE—FREE SUFFRAGE.

ver, and "Free Suffrage" lies num.
slaim. By reference to yesterday's
gs, it will be seen, that the Bill
the House of Commons, failed t
tutional majority of three-fifths, and
*feated!*—defeated, in all probabili-
wer of resurrection, at the present
ve no idea that the very just and
the Speaker, (see Legislative head,)

that the Democratic side of the
ates of legislative amendment of
voted down the propositions offered
nd supported by him in some very
for giving the election of Judges
People; thereby showing *who* are
popular rights, and how subordi-
ssed regard for the "dear People"
tion to stand, at all hazards, by the
which David S. Reid rode into

Bynum's amendment, proposing to
stions of Reform to the sovereign
ted these things, perhaps, still more
enforced his amendment in a strong
ech. He stood up, not only for his
or the whole State; he disclaimed
nowere in desiring to submit these
ople. They belonged *to* the Peo-
e passed upon immediately *by* the
spoke with that force and earnest-
ize all his efforts.
gress of the debate, Mr Woodfin, in
werful Speech, covering the whole
orly manner, called attention to a
the Bill, as it had come from the
ctually omitting to require the Sen
paid taxes, and rendering it some-
s to whether he should be a free
his produced evident confusion in the
ocracy. Mr. Caldwell, of Mecklen-
s to be, *par excellence*, the party
took, in a feeble way, to combat this
e was replied to with such force by
at Mr. Clark, of Edgecombe, came
he party, and offered an amendment,
edy the defect so far as the tax-pay-
; which, by way of compliment, *of*
dwell's views, was carried by a large
to taking the vote, however, Mr.
of his best Speeches—in which he
forcible remarks, not unmixed with
sarcasm, the impropriety of *legis-*
, as illustrated in the case before
ill was presented, clearly excluding
rs from voting for *Commoners*, and
(so Mr. G. insisted,) *free negroes* to
ate. Mr. G.'s remarks were most
ed many a quick!
ate was interesting and spirited.—
great pleasure, to the sensible and
of Mr. Bond—the successive pungent
f Mr. Haughton—and the lucid prop-
Kelly, and Caldwell, of Burke—
d Shepard opposed the Bill on its
ably stood up for the old Constitu
owing, however, that when it was
rtained that the people *desired* any
, he, for one, was most ready to

r to this subject again. But we
s hastily prepared sketch, without
n admiration of the efforts of those
ned above, who stood up for the
ple, in resisting this unsubstantial
bble, on the special ground that it
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this is the true ground upon which
ally—this is the true Republican
e People determine, for themselves,
have a Convention to amend their
ot. They are not to be dictated
nts; and the Senate, by its action,
dministered a most merited and
that arrogance, in certain quarters,
ently proclaimed that this "*Bill*
no power *dare* prevent it!!

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TERARY NOTICES.

SES OF THOMAS CAMPBELL; *edited*
*ie, M. D., one of his Executors.*—
*Harper & Bros., New York*, 1850.—
lightful piece of literary biography.
of letters is usually so devoid of
ing incidents, and flows in so even
biographer has some difficulty in ob-
quantity of interesting materials.
es not seem to have been felt in the
The story of his early life occu-
lf of the first volume, without wea-
y undue expansion or frivolous de-
these years so much promise of fu-
reatness, that we hang over them
elight. Indeed, their promise was
The mind, that without any hot
d produce the Pleasures of Hope

the age of twenty, should have left other memorials than it has, in a life of nearly three score years and ten. But like many others of the *genus irritabile vatum*, Campbell was the victim of a morbid sensitiveness, excited perhaps, certainly aggravated by a feeble constitution, and chafed by a poverty which his pride made more galling in its pressure. He was also frightened by his own fame, fearful of falling short of his first splendid effort; and perhaps lacking in the power of high, sustained and persevering effort. Hence he forsook the path in which he was fitted to shine, and wasted his fine powers in mere literary drudgery. We need not dwell at length on the memorial which Dr. Beattie has, with such pious affection, erected for his illustrious friend. We need only say, it is well done. It gives us many interesting notices of his contemporaries, as well as a full and faithful delineation of himself, so that we feel when rising from the volumes that we know the man. We would have gladly known more of his moral and religious character, but the materials seem to have been wanting. This gives a deeper shade of saddened interest to the touching account of the dying scenes in Boulogne—an account, which, minute as it is, no reader who has a heart, will wish to be abridged. We need only add, that this edition is enriched by an introductory letter from Washington Irving, containing some interesting reminiscences of the poet, and by a well executed portrait, whilst the volumes are brought out in a very neat and handsome manner.

[On sale by TURNER.]

☞ We still have a number of Speeches on hand for publication, which shall appear in regular order, as we may find room for them. We shall, of course, be unable to get through with all of them, until some time after the adjournment of the Legislature.

OFFICIAL.—The Secretary of the Navy has officially announced that the Frigate St. Lawrence, will leave Brooklyn for London on the first of February.

# STATE LEGISLATURE.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

### EVENING SESSION.

FRIDAY, January 17th, 1851.

Twenty-four engrossed bills and resolutions from the Senate were read the first time and passed.

The following Bills and resolutions were read the 3rd time, passed and ordered to be engrossed, viz: a bill to lay off a road from the town of Marion in McDowell County to the top of Iron Mountain in the county of Yancy; a bill to allow the State to challenge Jurors; a bill to extend the right of appeals; a bill to incorporate the town of Taylorsville in the County of Alexander; a bill relating to the inspection of Staves; a bill to emancipate Lucy, a slave, and her child Laura: a bill to provide for opening and clearing out Upper Little River in Cumberland County; a bill to incorporate the Tennessee Rail Road in Macon County; a bill to incorporate the Albemarle and Currituck Canal Company; a bill supplemental to an act passed at the present session to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Yadkin; a bill to appoint commissioners to view and lay off a public road from Taylorsville in Alexander County to Aquilla Payne's in Caldwell County and to improve the same; a bill to incorporate the Roanoke Valley Rail Road Company: a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Tar River Academy; a bill concerning the Salisbury Female Academy; a bill to incorporate the Western Plank Road Company; a bill to incorporate the Yadkin Navigation Company; a resolution in favor of Wm. H. Whiteton; a resolution in favor of James G. Dickson, late Representative from Duplin; a resolution in favor of James A. Spivey, late Sheriff of Northampton; a resolution in favor of John A. Curtis, late Sheriff of McDowell County; a resolution in favor of Jacob Siler; a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to endeavor to obtain a Hydrographic Survey of the water between Pamlico Sound and Beaufort Harbour; and a resolution in favor of Susannah Fox.

The bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Wilson having been read the 3rd time—

Mr. J Barnes moved to strike out the name of the Counties of Edgecombe, Johnson, Nash and Wayne, and insert the proposed county of Wilson, so as to provide that said act shall take effect if a majority of the qualified voters in the proposed new County vote for it, &c; which was rejected—ayes 40, noes 52.

The question then recurring on the passage of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative—ayes 72, noes 18.

The resolution authorizing the Adjutant General to procure from the department in Washington the muster roll of the soldiers from this State in the Revolution and other wars, having been read the 3rd time—

Mr. W. Hill proposed to amend by striking out all after the word resolved, and inserting a resolution authorizing the Adjutant General to procure a certified copy of the muster roll of the soldiers of 1812, and to publish and distribute the same; which was adopted.

The resolution, as amended, passed its 3rd reading.

The House adjourned.

## SENATE.

SATURDAY, Jan. 18.

Mr. Woodfin, from Committee on Judiciary, reported the bill authorising the election of magistrates in Onslow, and recommended its passage. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Drake, from Committee on Claims, reported unfavorably the message from the Governor with the memorial of David Patton, late architect and superintendent for the rebuilding the State Capitol, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr Bynum, a bill to repeal the act passed at the session of 1846-'7, to repeal the act establishing the County of Polk, and also to repeal the act passed at the session of 1848-'9, entitled an act supplemental to an act passed the present session, repealing the law establishing the County of Polk. Read first time.

Mr. Bynum, sundry memorials from Rutherford County, praying the restoration of the County of Polk. Laid on the table.

The engrossed bill relative to purchasers of Cherokee lands, securing debts due the State and authorising the sale of lands surrendered to the State under the acts of 1844-'5 and 1846-'7, was read 2nd time and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

The hour of 11 having arrived, the Speaker announced the special order of the day, viz: "The bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina."

Mr. Barringer offered the following amendment as an additional section, to come in between the 1st and 2nd section of the Bill, viz;

*Be it further enacted*, Three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the 33rd Section of the Constitution ratified at Halifax on the 18th of December, 1776, be so amended as to declare and provide, that the justices of the peace within the respective Counties, in the State, shall be chosen by the electors of each County, who are qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, and, when so elected, they shall hold their offices for the term of four years.

The question on the adoption of the amendment was decided in the negative, ayes 22; noes 26.

Mr. Barringer offered the following amendment as an additional section to come in between the 1st and 2nd section of the bill, viz:

*Be it further enacted*, Three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the 13th section of the Constitution ratified at Halifax on the 18th of December, 1776, be so amended as to declare and provide that the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of law and Equity shall be chosen by the electors of this State who are qualified voters for the members of the House of Commons, at such time and places and in such manner as may be prescribed by law, and said Judges, when elected, shall hold their offices for the term of eight years.

The question being on the adoption of said amendment, it was decided in the negative—ayes 22, noes 27.

Mr. Bynum offered an amendment, proposing to leave the question of Convention or no Convention to the people, and suggesting a method by which to ascertain the wish of the people on the subject. Pending the amendment, the Senate took a recess.

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3 O'CLOCK.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of the morning—the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Bynum.

The amendment was rejected—ayes 17, noes 26.

After the adoption of an amendment offered by Mr. Clarke, of Edgecombe, (the nature of which will appear under the Editorial head,) the question recurred on the passage of the Bill on its 2nd reading.

Those who voted in the Affirmative, were:

Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Barrow, Berry, Bower, Bunting, G. W. Caldwell, Cameron, Clanton, Clarke, Collins, Drake, Eborn, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Nixon, Rogers, Sherrod, Speight, Thomas, Thompson, Watson, Williamson, Wooten, Watt.—20.

Those who voted in the Negative, were:

Messrs. Barringer, Bond, Bynum, Caldwell of Burke, Davidson, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Pender, Richardson, Sessoms, Shepard, Washington, Willey, Woodfin.—20.

Three-fifths not voting in favor of the bill *it was rejected.*

Mr. Hoke moved to reconsider, but the Speaker ruled the motion out of order, on the ground that the Senator had voted in the minority—the *Constitutional* minority.

Mr. Hoke took an appeal. After some discussion, Mr. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, moved to lay the appeal on the table, for the present. Carried by a vote of 22 to 27, when The Senate adjourned.

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## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. W. Hill, of New Hanover, presented a petition of Isaac Scott, an aged negro, praying relief from the Legislature in consideration of his having ferreted out and exposed the conspiracy in 1831, in said county; which was referred

Mr. Tripp, a memorial from citizens of Beaufort, asking the Legislature to pass a law to prevent Free Negroes from carrying arms. Referred.

Mr. Flemming, a memorial from citizens of Tennessee, praying an appropriation for completing the Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike; which was referred.

### BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Winston introduced a bill to amend the act incorporating the town of Windsor.

Mr. Jones a bill to prevent the emancipation of slaves by will; and a bill to authorize Jas. C. Turrentine, Sheriff of Orange county, and others to collect arrears of taxes.

Mr. Hackney, a bill concerning Pilots.

Mr. A. J. Leach, a bill concerning the felling of dead timber near public roads.

Mr. Mizell, a bill to amend the constitution of the State. [Provides for restricting the Legislature in making appropriations for works of Internal Improvement, and in using the credit of the State.]

Mr. Eaton, a bill concerning orders of publication

Which bills were read the first time and passed.

Mr. J. M. Leach introduced the following preamble and resolution, which were read the first time and passed:

WHEREAS, the Public Domain of the U. S. is the common property of all the States purchased and procured by the common efforts and common treasure of those States, and in which each and all are fairly entitled to participate; and any appropriation of the public lands to particular States for specific and partial purposes in those States, is creative of unequal, unjust and improper discrimination in the use of a common fund; and whereas the precedent has been made, and the practice recently obtained in the Congress of the U. S. of granting immense donations of the public lands to particular States for purposes of improvement, and public education in those States; and whereas the State of North Carolina, in the spirit of generous patriotism and fraternal feeling, ceded to the General Government a large and valuable portion of the public territory, and is, therefore, upon every principle of justice, equality and sound policy, fairly and legitimately entitled to her equal shares of the public lands; therefore

*Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to make application to that body for an appropriation to the State of N. C. of a fair and equitable portion of the public lands, which, when so appropriated, shall be applied to purposes of Internal Improvements and public education, in relief of the treasury and public burdens, to that amount.

### REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. Scott, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bill to alter and amend an act of the General Assembly of 1848-'9, entitled an act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Caldwell, of Rowan, moved to strike out the last section of the act, which authorizes the stockholders to change the western terminus from Salisbury to some other point, and submitted some remarks in support of his amendment.

A debate ensued in which Messrs. Scott, McLean, Foster and Leach of Davidson, Waugh, Cherry and Drake participated.

Mr. Caldwell moved to postpone its further consideration until Monday at 11 o'clock; which motion was rejected.

The motion to strike out prevailed.

Mr. Waugh then moved to insert a section authorizing the stockholders to change the direction of said road from a point in Randolph county to its western terminus; which was adopted.

Mr. Walton moved to amend by inserting a proviso that the stockholders shall not make the change until it is ascertained that the N. C. Rail Road will be built; which was rejected.

The bill, as amended, passed its 2nd reading.

[The remainder of the day was occupied in receiving reports from the Committee on Private Bills, the Committee on Education, the Committee on Finance, the Committee on the Judiciary, the Committee on Internal Improvements, and the Committee on Military Affairs, and in passing bills on their second reading. The great number of these reports has made it impossible for us to publish them in to-day's Register. They shall appear on Tuesday. We presume, from the great number of bills reported to-day, that these Committees have nearly completed their business for the session, and it only remains for the two Houses to act on the work laid out for them.]

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Who can fail to notice the calm, consistent, and faithful course of the President and his Cabinet in their administration of the affairs of the Government? So "clear in their great office" are they, that we really see or hear very little, if any, objection even from the political opponents of the President to his public conduct. We seem hardly ever to have had a better President, or an abler Cabinet. It is a Whig administration, whose ends and aims are for the good of the country, and not the mere benefit of party.

*Alexandria Gazette.*

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## FROM EUROPE.

The steamship *Franklin* has arrived at New York, with Liverpool dates to the 2d instant. In the Cotton market there was no important change, prices being firmly maintained at Liverpool. Money was more in demand in London, and the English funds, Railway shares, and Foreign stocks rather depressed in consequence of this demand.

*WANTED TO HIRE!*

**A Good Nurse**, for whom liberal wages will be given if application, be made immediately. Apply at this Office.

Dec., 13th, 1850. tf 101

*DRIED BEEF.*

A SUPERIOR article of Northern Dried Beef Just received and selling at 12½ cents. By

L. B. WALKER.

**Daguerreotype Portraits,**

OF surprising beauty and accuracy can be obtained at

**WEEKS & GRIFFIN'S**
**Locomotive Daguerrean Gallery**
IN THE REAR OF
**Messrs. Pomeroy & O'Neal's**
BOOKSTORE.

Citizens and Strangers are invited to call and examine some choice specimens of this most beautiful and wonderful art. An opportunity is now offered of obtaining portraits in a style and finish unattainable at any other establishment in the State.

"The pictures we have seen are of a superior finish, with a remarkable softness of tone, and life-like expression of the eye."—*Deaf Mute.*

"We advise all who wish to secure a good likenesses to give them a call, as they have been engaged in the study and practice of the Photographic Art from its earliest commencement, and possess advantages rarely to be met with.—*Farmville (Va.) Rep.*

January 18th 1851.

**Beckwith's Anti-dyspeptic Pills.**

A FRESH supply just received, for sale in large or small quantities, by

P. F. PESCUD, Druggist.

Raleigh, Nov. 11th, 1850. 91

**Dress and Frock Coats.**

100, JUST OPENED, of all qualities well cut and extremely well made.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Raleigh, October 12th, 1850. 82

LADIES White Kid Slippers
do do Satin do
do Black Kid do
do do do Walking Shoes.

Just received by R. TUCKER & SON

Oct. 21, 1850.

NORTHERN HOPS!

JUST received, 2 Bales fresh Northern Hops, at 20 cts. a pound.

L. B. WALKER.

**Yeast Powders.**

Try a Box if you want good Buckwheat and Batter Cakes; for sale by.

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

**BOOKS**
**At the North Carolina Bookstore.**

H. D. TURNER,
*Publisher, Bookseller and Stationer, No. 1, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.*

HAS always on hand a large and general collection of Law, Medical, Theological, Classical, Historical, Voyages, Travels, Novels and Miscellaneous Books.

ALSO, a very extensive assortment of SCHOOL BOOKS, &c., Blank Books, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books, Check Books, and any other kind that may be wanted, manufactured to order. Together with a general assortment of STATIONERY.

Particular attention given to filling all orders complete from Booksellers, Merchants, Teachers and private individuals. And every article in his line sold at the lowest prices for cash or approved credit either at wholesale or retail.

All new works received as soon as published.

Raleigh, Dec. 19th, 1850. 103

**Teachers Wanted.**

THE Trustees of the Forestville Female Academy wish to employ a Gentleman and his Wife to take charge of their School, commencing about the 2nd or 3rd Monday in January. If they cannot get a man and his wife, they would employ a young lady.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications will be required. Address the subscriber at Forestville, Wake county, N. C.

J. S. PURIFY, Sec.

November 28th, 1850. 98 tf

**Pepsin, the true Digestive Fluid,**
**OrGastric Juice.**

THIS is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Liver Complaint, General Debility and Nervous Consumption, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. For sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, December 27th, 1850. 104

*GREAT NUMBER FOR JANUARY.*

HARPERS NEW MONTHLY.

Received this day at TURNER'S

N. C. Book-Store.

January 6th, 1851. 5

*LAMP OIL.*

PURE Sperm and Common Lamp Oil just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Dec. 27th, 1850. 1

HONOR FOREVER
**TO THE GOOD OLD NORTH STATE!**

THE above emphatically State Song, beautifully arranged by Mr. Solomons, Professor of Music, to the spirited air of Hail to the Chief, has just been received from Baltimore.

As the enterprise has been attended with considerable expense, the Subscriber cannot but hope, that the patriotism and liberality of North Carolinians will take pleasure in combining to shield him from loss. As there will be no more issues than the demand requires, persons desirous of procuring copies will please send their names to the North Carolina Book Store, or to

J. CAMERON, Hillsboro'.

January 8th, 1851. 4

**Fine Fruit Trees!**

THE Proprietors of the Pomological Garden and nurseries, Cane Creek, Chatham County, N. C., have now ready for transplanting, 20,000 fruit trees of large size and thrifty growth, of the finest kind of fruits known for all seasons, from the earliest to the latest ripening kinds; consisting of

**Apples, Peaches, Plums, Cherries,** *Apricots, Nectarines, Grapes, Figs &c.*

Orders should be sent to us early, that we may make our arrangements to deliver in good time. One of us will be at Raleigh, in the early part and at the end of the Session, with a splendid collection of our trees.

J. & T. LINDLEY.

*NORTH CAROLINA MUSIC STORE.*

THE Subscriber takes this opportunity of announcing to the people of North Carolina, that he intends to open in this City, in December next,

**A MUSIC STORE,**

where will always be found a complete assortment of Foreign and American Music, and Musical Instruments; all of which will be selected by himself.

The Pianos will be from the best Manufactories in the United States, and will be sold at New York and Philadelphia prices.

K. W. PETERSILIA.

Raleigh, Nov. 6, 1850. 89 tf

## A CARD.

THE Subscriber, having made arrangemen with Mrs. Frances Wilson of Norfolk, will be in the receipt of a regular supply of the finest

**Norfolk Oysters,**

together with fresh fish, smoked beef, beef tongues, and other rare luxuries, and he flatters himself, by using his best exertions to please, to receive a liberal support.

His regular supply of Oysters will commence about the 1st of November, and continue through the season.

He has engaged a part of **Mr. Willis Scott's** house on the corner of Market Square and Wilmington Street, where he will be pleased to receive the orders of Mrs. Wilson's former friends and customers.

H. J. POWELL.

Raleigh, October 25th, 1850.

*BUSINESS COATS.*

**100** MORE of those desirable Coats; just opened—at the low price of $4 50.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

Nov. 15th, 1850. 92

## Wanted.

A GOOD House-maid. Enquire at this office.

Raleigh, Aug. 6th, 1850. 63 3t

**FORWARDING.**

I WILL attend to the forwarding of all Goods at Wilmington and Fayetteville, at the usual commission; and will, in all cases, forward by first boat without reference to *lines*. All orders for purchasers will be strictly attended to. Direct to care of

W. BRANSON,
Fayetteville and Wilmington.

April16, 1850. 31 tf

**English, Goshen,** and Parmesan Chees, just to hand

R. TUCKER & SON.

Raleigh September 21st, 1850. 76

**MYER's CELEBRATED CHEW ing Tobacco**; Imported Cigars of different Brands. Just received by

R. TUCKER & SON.

October 8th, 1850. 81

*JENNY LIND SLIPPERS.*

JUST received, and for sale by

O. L. BURCH.

Raleigh, Oct. 4, 1850. 80

## Valuable Land for Sale.

A Valuable Tract of Land containing 208 acres lying between four and five miles West of Raleigh, on both sides of Walnut Creek, and adjoining the land of Rev. Thos. Meredith and others, will be sold on reasonable terms.

For further information apply to

M. A. BLEDSOE.

Raleigh, August 17, 1850. 66

PRIME SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

**And the best Imported Cigars,**

MAY BE FOUND AT

**HENRY KEIM'S**

**GENERAL VARIETY STORE,**

First Corner North of Yarbrough House,

*And opposite Lawrence's Hotel,*

Keeps on hand a good assortment of Useful, Fancy and Ornamental Articles, Confectionaries, Groceries

1 Doz. Guitars, on hand, from $1 to $35.
4 Doz. Violins, from $1 to $25.
A Variety of Accordeons.

HENRY KEIM.

Nov. 21th, 1850. 95

**NEGRO CLOTHING.**

WE have a large assortment of Negro Clothing, all kinds of Jackets, Over Coats, Pants and Vests, that we will sell cheaper than the goods can be purchased, much less to have them made. To which we invite the heads of families who have their ervants to supply

OLIVER & PROCTER,

Oct. 12, 1850. 82

## N. PERRY,
## MERCHANT TAILOR,

SYCAMORE STREET,
3 doors above Bank, PETERBURG, Va.

SUPERIOR
**Ready Made Clothing,**
AND
GENTLEMEN'S
UNDER DRESS.
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
**CRAVATS, STOCKS,**
*HANDKERCHIEFS,*
SUSPENDERS,
UMBRELLAS. TRUNKS, &c.

September 8th, 1850. 73 tf.

## TO PAINTERS.

The Painter, Gilder, and Varnisher's Companion.

CONTAINING Rules and Regulations in Everything relating to the Arts of Painting, Gilding, Varnishing and Glass Staining.

H. D. TURNER.

*FRESH HOPS.*

CROP of 1850, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Raleigh, December 3rd, 1850. 97

TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

OF the best quality may be found at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

November 21st. 94

**BEAUTIFUL FANCY SILK VESTS.**

Doz. of decidedly the prettiest styles in market.

At HARDING & CO'S.

Raleigh, Nov. 14th, 1850. 92

**SARATOGA WATER.**

IN Quarts and Pints, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

## 2000 Acres of Land.

THE Subscriber is desirous of selling his land lying within three miles of Raleigh, on both sides of the road to Fayetteville.

The above land is well adapted to the cultivation of Grain, Tobacco or Cotton, is well watered and healthy, and can be advantageously divided into three or four tracts, to suit small farmers, or residences for persons from the lower country.

**Notes at interest, or Young Negroes will be received in Payment.**

Persons desirous of seeing the above land will call on the Subscriber, or, in his absence, his Brother on the Premises.

JOSEPH T. HUNTER.

Sept. 23rd, 1850. 6w 77

## S. F. PHILLIPS,

ATTENDS THE COURTS in the Counties of Orange, Alamance, Wake and Chatham.

apel ChHill, N. C., May 24, 1849. 24

**TEA! TEA! TEA!**

IMPERIAL, Young Hyson and Gunpowder, for sale at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

Nov. 21st, 1850. 94

## TO INVALIDS.

AT Pescud's Drug Store you may find Old London Dock Brandy, Porter, Old Madeira, Sherry and Port Wines, selected expressly for Medicinal purposes. Also, Capsules of Copaiba and Cubebs, Castor Oil Capsules, Tarrants, Marshalls and Carpenters Ex'ts of Copaiba Cubebs, &c., and all the most popular Patent Medicines in use.

Nov. 21st. 94

## CLOTHING BAZAAR.

**FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF**

## Fashionable Clothing.

AT
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

THE subscriber enters the field of competition with a large and well selected assortment of ll the new styles of Fashionable Garments for the Fall and Winter Trade. Determined to maintain the increasing reputation of the 'Clothing Bazaar,' every effort has been made to produce styles of Clothing well adapted to this market; from the very lowest price to the finest quality of Clothing. Customers can depend upon finding our garments well made, however low the price.

Merchants are invited to examine our stock, as we are determined not to be undersold by any house in the trade.

The fancy Department is full, embracing English French and Italian Cravats, Gloves, Suspenders, Shirts, Collars, &c, which will be sold at the lowest prices, by

N. PERRY.

Petersburg, Sept 8th. 1850, tf 73

SELF-PROTECTORS,
TO TRAVELLERS AND HOUSEKEEPERS

*The greatest modern Improvement in Fire-Arms.*

ELF-COCKING & SELF-RE-VOLVING POCKET PISTOLS.

**DAILY EXPECTED**, a large importation of fine Guns, Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot-Bags, Bird-bags, &c., &c., all which will be sold low.

C. B. ROOT.

*MUSTARD.*

ENGLISH, French and American, of superior quality. WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD & CO.

21st, 93

*TOBACCO AND CIGARS.*

THE Members of the Legislature and others who want superior **Cigars Smoking and Chewing Tobacco**, are requested to try the supply just received by

P. F. PESCUD.

Nov. 21st. 94

*CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,*

CONSISTING of Jackets and Pantaloons, attached and detached Over Coats, &c. To which we invite the attention of the Ladies.

OLIVER & PROCTER.

October 14. 84

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

NO. 2, Vol. 1, S. C. Reports, being the decisions at the August Term, has just been issued from this Office.

November 26th, 1850.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,

**Cedar Rock, Franklin County, N. C.**

D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal,
C. H. STOCKWELL, Assistant.

THE Spring Term for 1851, will commence on the 13th day of January. The New Academy will be dedicated on that day. The Students are earnestly requested to be present. For a circular containing particulars, apply to the Principal at Belford P. O., Nash County.

December 14th, 1850. tFeb 10

## Heartt & Litchford

**DEALERS IN STAPLE and FA Y DRY GOODS.**

*HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,*
Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

HAVE received nearly their entire Stock of Fall and Winter Goods—to which they respectfully invite the attention of their friends and customers, and the public generally, and all of which are offered on the most reasonable terms.

Raleigh, Oct. 14th, 1850. 83

## Wm. G. Browne,

*Portrait and Miniature Painter,*
TELEGRAPH BUILDINGS
RALEIGH.

Rooms open from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M.

Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1850. 94

## To my Town & Country friends.

THE Subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Town and Country friends to his stock of Family Groceries, which he is determined to sell on as good terms as any one in the place. Among his stock may be found.

80 Bbbls. best Petersburg Flour—whole and half barrels.

2 Hhds. Bright and Dry P. R. Sugar,
5 bbls do do N. O. do
6 do Crushed do
5 do Clarified do
4 do Pulverized do
1 Package best Loaf do
Rio, Laguira and Java Coffe,
Imperial and Black Tea, a fine article.
Tallow, Adamantine and Sperm candles,
Washing and Fancy Soaps,
Crane's Wash mixture—a superior article.
A fine lot imported segars—different brands.
Oak and Hemlock Sole Leather; and many articles in the Grocery and Confectionary line.

Give me a call, and I am determined not to be undersold by Jew or Gentile.

L. B. WALKER.

Raleigh, Nov. 7th 1850. 91

## National Hotel.

NO. 5 COURTLAND STREET, NEW YORK.

THIS ESTABLISHMENT having passed into the hands of Mr. Geo. Seeley, formerly of the Eastern Pearl St. House, has been recently improved by the addition of

**FORTY NEW ROOMS.**

And has also been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished for the accomodation of the Public.

It is the aim of the Proprietor to render the **NATIONAL** quite equal to any of its cotemporaries in all those essentials that contribute to the reputation of a well conducted and well ordered Hotel.

The House is of the largest size, eligibly located, within three doors of Broadway, and in all respects conveniently arranged to promote the comfort and convenience of Guests. Persons visiting New York are respectfully invited to make their home at this Hotel during their stay in the City

GEORGE SEELEY,
Proprietor.

New York, June 28, 1850. 53 6m

## To Physicians, Chemists &c.

THE Subscribers offer Physicians a large and well selected assortment of pure

*Drugs, Medicines, &c.*

They would also invite the attteation of Chemists and Lecturers to their stock of

*Pure Re-agents Chemicals and Chemical Wares.*

Priced Catalogues furnished upon application, post-paid.

BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Wholesale Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
6th and Arch Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

September 1st, 1850. 6m- 71

## C. & E. L. Kerrison & Co.,

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF
**FOREIGN DRY GOODS,**
**Charleston, s. C.**

WOULD respectfully inform their friends and those who purchase Dry Goods, in their city, that they are now prepared to offer a large, choice and well assorted Stock of **Foreign and Fancy Dry Goods.**

As they receive the bulk of their Goods, *direct* from European Ports, they feel assured of being able to compete successfully with any other Market in the United States.

209 King, North West Corner of King and Mar-

August 24th, 1850. w3m

*WORKS BY THE REV. C B TAYLOR.*

RECORDS of a good Man's Life,
Margaret, or the Pearl.
Scenes in a Clergyman's life,
Earnestness.

H. D. TURNER.

Nov. 12th, 1850. 91

*MERINO DRAWERS AND SHIRTS.*

10 Dozen just at hand, Very cheap.

E. L. HARDING & CO.

**Superior Family Flour,** made at Col. Thomas McGehee's Mill.

For Sale by

R. TUCKER & SON.

**Ladies Shoes and Slippers.**

JUST received, by Express, direct from the manufactory.

Ladies Kid and Morocco Walking Shoes, (Ties and Buskins.)
do do and do Slippers.

ALSO ON HAND.

100 pieces Light and Dark Calico,
Bleached and Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
*With a general assortment of*
Dry Goods, Hats and Shoes,
Lawns and Ginghams, Groceries,
Cambrics and Jaconetts, Crockery.

For sale, low, by

J. BROWN,
No. 9 Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, August 6th, 1850. 63

## Sedgwich Female SEMINARY.

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Spring term of this Institution will open on Tuesday the first day of January, 1851.

TERMS per session of five months (payable in advance.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Board and English Tuition, | $60,00 |
| Music on Piano or Guitar, | 20.00 |
| Use of Instruments, | 3.00 |
| Latin and French, each, | 10,00 |
| Incidental expenses, | 1,00 |

MRS. J. J. FINCH, Principal.

November 2 [illegible] 1850. 4t 96

## Notice.

THE Subscriber has determined to locate in this City, and having procured a sufficient number of competent assistants, is prepared to execute in the most finished Style, all kinds of

PAINTING, GLAZING, AND RE-GLAZING

Orders from the City or surrounding Country, if left at the Drug Store of P. F. Pescud, will be promply executed and satisfaction guarantied.

Reference as to ability, character, &c., will be given to all who may wish to patronise him.

WM. M. OVERBY.

Raleigh May 20, 1850. 41

## Soldiers Claims.

THE undersigned having much experience and success in the business, still takes military claims for Bounty lands and Pensions for prosecution before the government, on very reasonable terms, and with the utmost faithfulness and dispatch. All letters to him, from claimants, must be postage paid.

☞ The last Congress gave lands to all the officers and Soldiers who served one month or longer, and if dead, to their widows and minor children, in all the wars of the United States, since 1790.

And provision is now also made for pensions Widows of Soldiers of the Revolution, who married before the year 1800.

He can furnish information concerning the grades of officers of the Revolutionary War, which is all important to claimants, and difficult to procure elsewhere. His charges will be moderate.

*** Any information concerning the heirs of the following officers of the Revolution will be thankfully received, viz:

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas Clark, | James Hogan, |
| Alexander Martin, | Wm. Davis, |
| James Martin, | John White, |
| James Moore, | Joshua Boman. |

He can also furnish a copy of the rolls of the Officers and Soldiers of the State of North Carolina in the war with Great Britain, declared 18th of June 1812, giving in many instances the length of service, their respective offices and Regiments; the time of entering the service ☞ also the deserters, and every particular to facilitate the Collection of their Claims. ☞ Every agent should have a copy. Cost —only $10 each county!

J. H. KIRKHAM,
Raleigh N. C.

Raleigh, November 1st, 1850. 88

☞ Standard copy.

## New Goods!

SEPTEMBER, 1850.

## Peebles, Scott & White,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

*STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,*
*Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.*

WE beg leave to announce to our friends and customers that we are now in possession of our stock of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing a general assortment of the most fashionable style of Foreign and Domestic Fabrics, suited to the Fall and Winter Trade.

We respectfully solicit an examination of our assortment by Country Merchants, as well as those buying at retail.

Our stock is large and commodious. In it will be found all the leading articles usually kept in a Fashionable Dry Goods Store.

PEEBLES, SCOTT & WHITE.

Sept. 22nd, 1850. 77

**HOUSE PAINTING.**

THE undersigned having purchased JERRY well known as an excellent and skilful

**House Painter,**

hereby gives notice, that he will hire him out by the day or job, on liberal terms. Persons desiring his services will please apply to Mills H. Brown, in this place, or to the subscriber, at Fish Dam, Wake

CALVIN J. ROGERS.

Dec. 21st. 1850. 2m 103

BLAKE'S

## Patent Fire Proof Paint.

☞ This most singular substance, in a few months after applied, turns to *Slate or Stone*, forming a complete coat of Mail, protecting whatever is covered from the action of Fire and Weather. It has now been tested more than six years and shows that TIME and the ELEMENTS only seem to *indurate* or *harden* the substance; it seems to be a perfect desideratum for all outside painting that has for centuries been sought in vain. For all descriptions of buildings, either Brick, Wood, or roofs of Wood or Metal, there is nothing equal to it. So highly are its Fire proof qualities appreciated in Akron, Ohio, where it is best known, that all the Insurance Companies have published that they will Insure Buildings well covered with it at a much lower premium than those covered with Tin or Zinc, as it has been tried in several fires there and stood much longer than either. For Rail Road Depots Bridges, Steam boat and Car decks, for all kinds of Iron, it forms a coating nearly as hard as the Iron itself and never cleaves off.

A large supply just received and for sale by

P. F. PESCUD.

Dec, 3rd, 1850. 97

**J. HENRY HARRISS,**

UPHOLISTERER AND MATTRESS MAKER

WOULD respectfully inform the Public, that he constantly keeps on hand a supply of the best Bed Mattresses of all kinds—including the much approved SHUCK AND COTTON MATTRESS, which will be found a perfect luxury, either in Summer or Winter. Also,

*SOFAS, LOUNGES, EASY CHAIRS,*

&c.,

manufactured in every style to order.

Repairing or all kinds done at the shortest notice and all work warranted to be done in the best and most wrokmanlike manner.

N. B. The public will please bear in mind that I attend personally to the manufacture of my Mattresses, Sofas, Lounges &c.

Raleigh, Nov. 5, 1850. 89 tf

## J. KANE'S
## RESTAURANT.

IS open for the season; and everything furnished in such establishments will be served up in the best style, and at the shortest notice.

**FRESH SUPERIOR OYSTERS**
RECEIVED DAILY.

My Restaurant is on the Corner of Fayetteville and Martin Streets, in the vicinity of the Court House, Yarbro's and Lawrence's Hotels.

P. S. There is a BILLIARD ROOM attached to the Establishment.

Raleigh, Nov. 19th, 1850. 94 tf

HARDING & CO. have just received and opened a new lot of fine Over Coats and Coats.

ALSO,

Fine Fancy Silk Cravats, beautiful Party Vests, &c.

December 17th, 1850. 102


THE DAILY REGI
SHARON CA
EDITOR AND PROPR
THE SEMI-WEEKLY RE
Is issued on Wednesdays and S
per annum in advance; $4.50 if
six months; and $5 if not paid un
of the year.
THE WEEKLY REGI
Is issued every Wednesday a
within four months; otherwise $3


BUSINESS DIREC

RALEIGH POST O

*MAIL ARRANGEM*

*Northern Mail*—By Rail Ro
1-2 p. m., and closes at 11½ a. m
*Southern*—Two-horse stage, d
m., closes at 12 m.
*Greensborough*—Four-horse s
day, Wednesday and Saturday
closes Sunday, Wednesday and
*Newbern*—Four-horse stage,
Friday and Sunday at 3 a. m., ar
Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m
*Tarborough*—Two-horse stag
Wednesday and Friday at 10 p.
day, Wednesday and Saturday a
*Pittsborough*—Two-horse stag
and Thursday at 7 p. m., and
and Tuesday at 9 p. m.
*Roxborough*—One-horse mail
9 a. m., and closes Friday at 1 p.
*Holly Springs*—Horse Mail
4 p. m., and closes Thursday at
Letters should be in the Offic
before the time of closing.
The Office will be open every
day, from 8 o'clock a. m. until
On Sunday, it will be open fro
and one hour directly after the
Western Mail.

TELEGRAPH C
UP STAIRS
SMITH'S BUILD
FAYETTEVILLE
Open from 7 A. M. to
*NO ADMITTANCE WITHI*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rates | | First 10 wo | |
| Raleigh to | Petersburg, | 30 cts. | |
| " | " Richmond | 32 | " |
| " | " Washington | 44 | " |
| " | " Baltimore | 54 | " |
| " | " Philadelphia | 74 | " |
| " | " New York | 84 | " |
| " | " Fayetteville | 21 | " |
| " | " Cheraw! | 28 | " |
| " | " Charleston | 50 | " |
| " | " Macon | 97 | " |
| " | " Montgomery | 116 | " |
| " | " Mobile | 135 | " |
| " | " New Orleans | 172 | " |

And all the places on this and
munication in proportion to dista

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH
*Mutual Insurance*
RALEIGH
Second Floor, Smith's Block,
Office.

OFFICE
OF THE NORTH
*Mutual Life Insuranc*
RALEIGH
Opposite the Post Office—
Hall.

BANK OF CAP
DISCOUNT DAY.
*Board Meets at* 11
*BANKING HOURS FR*
W. H. JONES, C
F. C. HILL, Tell
Exchange, Baltimore, Philad
1 per ct. premium.
Virginia and South Carolina
the denomination of $5 and up

BANK OF THE
OFFICERS OF T
Geo. W. Mordecai, Pres't.
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
Seymour W. Whiting, Te
Daniel DuPre, Bookkeeper
Thos. W. Dewey, Clerk.
*Hours of business from* 10
DISCOUNT DAY, WE
*Board of Directors me*
BANK RATES FOR SELL
Sight Checks on New York
" " " Philadelphia
" " " Baltimore
Notes of the South Carolina
received.

J. D. WILL
FORWARDING AND
MERCHA
FAYETTEV
NORTH CARO
Ju'y, 19th, 1850.